

## ROLL OF HONOR.

It is very gratifying for men and women of to-day to find an ancestor's name on the pension roll of the Revolution. It will be equally gratifying in the future for a man's descendants to find that he was on the pension roll of the War of Rebellion.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

# Campaigns of the Army of the Potomac

A Critical History of Operations in Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania from the Commencement to the Close of the War, 1861-1865.

By WILLIAM SWINTON.

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## THIRD DAY AT GETTYSBURG.

**EWELL'S Success On Right Flank Leads Lee's Lines Restored With Severe Punishment to the Enemy—Portentous Preparations Against Our Center—Avalanche Cannonade Preceding Pickett's Charge—Fearful Repulse of the Virginians.**

Lee's plan of attack of the previous day had been directed against both flanks of the Union position, but, as I have shown, though the whole of the advanced line on the left had been carried, this only brought Longstreet abreast a more formidable front drawn on the original line. Ewell, however, still maintained his foothold within the works on Culp's Hill, and this lodgment inside of the works on the right shaped the determination of the first plan of attack for the third day. "Gen. Ewell," says Lee, "had carried some of the strong positions which he assailed, and the result was such as to lead to the belief that he would ultimately be able to dislodge the enemy." (50) GEARY REESTABLISHED ON CULP'S HILL.

With this view, Johnson's force, hanging closely Culp's Hill, was liberally strengthened; but before preparations could be made for an attack, Meade assumed the offensive and drove back the intrusive force. During the night a powerful artillery was accumulated against the point entered by the enemy, and at 4 o'clock opened a heavy fire. Meanwhile, the troops of the Twelfth Corps returned from the left, and the divisions of Williams and Geary, aided by Sher's, entered upon a severe struggle to regain the lost position of the line. After four hours' close contest, it was carried by a charge of Geary's Division, the original line on Culp's Hill was reestablished and the right flank made secure. Being thus thwarted in his plan of attack on the right—a plan which, besides, would have been of little avail, owing to the wide separation of the Confederate wings—Gen. Lee altered his determination and resolved to assault the center of the Union position. In this he had to have aimed to initiate Wagon.

LEE OPENED WITH 250 GUNS. That some twenty designs was in preparation by the enemy was throughout the morning evident; for after the struggle had deepened on the right there was for some hours a deep silence. During all this time the Confederate lines were in position heavy masses of artillery. Lee, less sanguine than the day before, knew well that his only hope lay in his ability, first of all to sweep resistance from the slopes before the assaulting columns moved forward. By noon 145 guns were in position along the ridge occupied by Longstreet and Hill. At 1 o'clock, all the guns of the Twelfth Corps were ordered to fire, and a terrific outburst from this massive concentration of the engine of war. Ample means for a reply in kind were at hand; for Gen. Hunt, the Chief of Artillery, had crowded the ridge along the left and left center, on which it was manifest the attack was to fall, with 80 guns—a number not as great as that of the enemy, but it was all that could be made effective in the more restricted space occupied by the army. (51)

Withholding the army until the first hostile outburst had been repulsed, Lee then ordered the batteries to open; and then from ridge to ridge was kept up for near two hours a Titanic combat of artillery that caused the solid masses of the hill to labor and shake, and filled the air with fire and smoke and the mad clamor of 200 guns. During this outburst the troops crouched behind such slight cover as they could find; but the enemy was not to be deterred; for each man knew well that to follow—knew that this storm was but the prelude to a less noisy, yet more deadly shock. When the smoke cleared, therefore, after the duel had continued for near two hours, the Chief of Artillery, finding his ammunition running low (52) and that the unsafe position of the guns, and the rear for many caissons and limbers had been exploded, directed that the firing should be gradually stopped; the enemy also slackened fire, and immediately the Confederate columns of attack were seen forming on the edge of the woods that cover the Seminary Ridge.

ADVANCE OF PICKETT AND PETTIGREW. As Pickett's Division of Longstreet's Corps had reached the ground during the morning, and as Longstreet wished to use the divisions of Hood and McLaws in covering his right, it was appointed to lead the van. (53) Pickett formed his division in double line of battle, with Kemper's and Garnett's Brigades in front and Armistead's Brigade supporting; while on the right of Pickett was one brigade of Hill's Corps, under Gen. Wilcox, formed in column by battalions; and on his left, the Division (also of Hill's Corps), under Gen. Pettigrew. The attacking force numbered about 15,000 men, and it advanced over the intervening space of near a mile in such compact and imposing order, that, whether friend or foe, none who saw it could refrain from admiration of its magnificent array. The hostile line, as it came into view, consisted of not more than two of the reduced and incomplete divisions of the Second Corps, numbering, it may be, some 6,000 men. While crossing the plain, it received a severe fire of artillery, which, however, did not delay for a moment its determined advance; so that the column pressing on, came within musketry range—the troops evincing a striking disposition to withhold their fire until it could be delivered with deadly effect. The first opposition it received was from two regiments of Stan-

ard's Vermont Brigade of the First Corps, which had been posted in a small grove on the left of the Second Corps, in front of and at a considerable angle with the main line. These regiments opened upon the right flank of the enemy's advancing line, which received also an oblique fire from eight batteries under Maj. McMillan. This caused the Confederate troops on that flank to double in a little towards their left, but it did not stay their onward progress. As, during the passage of the enemy across the intervening plain, the rifled guns had fired away all their canister, they were withdrawn or left on the left of the main line, and the impending shock between the two masses of infantry—a shock momentarily expected,

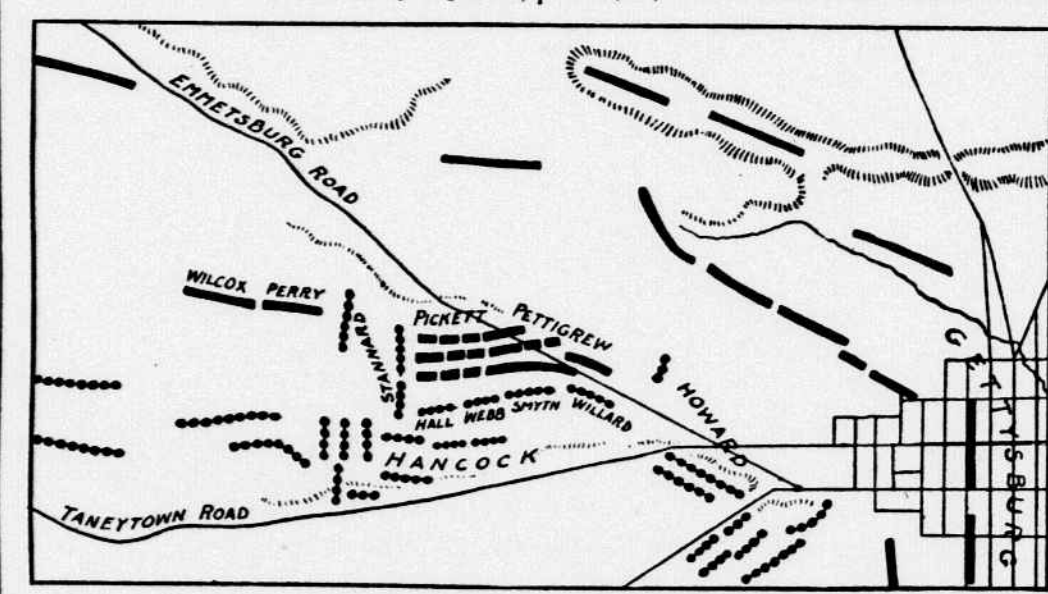


DIAGRAM OF THE COLLISION ON JULY 3.

for the assailants approached steadily, while the Union force held itself braced to receive the impact. When at length the hostile lines had approached to between 200 and 300 yards, the divisions of Hays and Gibbon of the Second Corps opened a destructive fire, and repeated it in rapid succession. PETTIGREW'S NORTH CAROLINIANS BROKEN. This sally had the effect to instantly reveal the unequal metal of the assaulting mass, and proved what it was iron and what clay. It happened that the division on the left of Pickett, under command of Gen. Pettigrew, was, in considerable part, made up of North Carolina troops comparatively green. To animate them, they had been told that they would meet only the Pennsylvania militia. But, when they ascended the slope, they received the *feu d'enfer* from Hays's line, there ran through their ranks a cry, the effect of which was like to that which thrilled the ranks of the Union soldiers, and the god Pan was among them—"The Army of the Potomac!"

This suddenly undeceived in regard to their opponents, Pettigrew's troops broke in disorder, leaving 2,000 prisoners and 15 colors in the hands of Hays's Division. PICKETT'S VIRGINIANS RUSH ON. Now, as Wilcox's Brigade had not advanced, Pickett's Division remained alone on the ridge, and the batteries, which were in the fire of battle. Solitary this division, buffeting the fierce volleys that met it, rushed up the crest of Cemetery Ridge, and such was the momentum of its assault that it fairly thrust itself within Hancock's line.

It happened that the full strength of this attack fell upon Webb's Brigade of three regiments. This brigade had been disposed in two lines: two of its regiments, the 6th and 71st Pa., posted behind a low stone wall and slight breastwork hastily constructed by them, while the remaining regiment (the 72d Pa.) lay behind the crest some 90 paces to the rear, and so placed as to fire over the heads of those in front. When the swift advancing and yelling array of Pickett's force met, notwithstanding the volleys it met, approached close up to the stone wall, many of them abandoned the position; to be now vain, behind the position; and the Confederates, detecting this wavering, rushed over the breastworks, Gen. Armistead leading, and made the stone wall with their standards. The moment was certainly a critical as can well be conceived; but, happily, the regiments that had been holding the front line did not, on falling back, do so in panic; so that the men of the 6th and 71st Pa., and his officers, they were immediately rallied and reformed on the crest of the ridge, which held the remainder of the brigade, which held the second line, behind the crest, and Hancock's Brigade in the day before turned the fortunes of the battle in a similar emergency, again displayed those qualities of cool appreciation and quick action that had proved him one of the foremost commanders of the actual field of battle, and instantly drew together troops to make a bulwark against any further advance of the now exultant enemy.

CONFUSED RUSH TO THE RESCUE. As the hostile front of attack was quite narrow, it left Hancock's left wing unassailed. From there he drew over the brigade of Hall and Harrow (54) and Col. Devaux's, commanding the 19th Maine, anxious to be in the right place, applied for permission to move his regiment to the front—a request gladly granted by Hancock; and so gave Mallon's 42d N. Y. the same direction; while Col. Stannard moved two regiments of his Vermont Brigade to strike the enemy on the right flank. These movements were quickly executed, but not without confusion, owing to many men leaving their ranks to fire at the enemy from the breastworks. When the new line was formed, it was found that the situation was very peculiar; for the men of all brigades, while individually firm, had in some measure lost their regimental organization—a confusion that arose from the honorable action of individual commanders to promptly cover the point penetrated by the foe. The essential thing was secured, however—the breach was covered, and the line would have stood four ranks deep.

THE VIRGINIANS COMPELLED TO YIELD. It will be remembered that the brigade of Stannard held an advanced position on Hancock's left. As the assaulting column pressed firmly against them engaged in a brief and determined combat and utterly overthrew the foe. Whatever valor could do to wrest victory from the jaws of hell,

54. The 151st Pa. and 20th N. Y. State Militia, both under Gates of Doubleday's Division, First Corps, participated.

that it must be conceded the troops of Pickett had done; but now, seeing themselves in a desperate strait, they flung themselves on the ground to escape the hot fire and threw up their hands in token of surrender, while the remnant sought safety in flight. Twenty-five hundred prisoners and 20 battle-flags were taken at this point, which brought the aggregate of Hancock's captures up to 4,500 prisoners and 27 standards. The Confederate loss in killed and wounded was exceedingly severe. Of the three brigade commanders of Pickett's Division, Garnett was killed, Armistead fell fatally wounded within the Union lines, and Kemper was borne off severely hurt. In addition, it left behind 14 of its field officers, and only single one of that rank escaped unhurt, while of its rank and file three-fourths were dead or captives. Pettigrew's Division, also, though it had fared earlier, was much cut up and lost many officers, besides heavily in killed, wounded, and prisoners. But this illustrious victory was not purchased without severe price paid; and this was sad attested in the thousands of dead and wounded that lay on the plain. The loss in officers was again especially heavy; and among the wounded were Gibbon and Hancock; but the latter did not leave the field till he learned the tidings of the discomfiture of the enemy.

WILCOX'S COMMAND DISPERSED. After the repulse of Pickett's assault, Wilcox's command, that had been on the right but failed to move forward, advanced by itself to the attack, and came to within a few hundred yards of Hancock's line; but in passing over the crest of Cemetery Ridge, they were met by a powerful artillery fire, and Stannard detached a force (55) which took it in flank and rear,

capturing several hundred prisoners; the rest fled. (56) This ended the combat, though toward dusk Gen. Crawford advanced across the wheatfield into the woods and took several hundred prisoners and a large number of arms. During the action, the cavalry had been operating on the flanks, Kilpatrick's Division on the left, and Gregg's Division on the right. Both divisions displayed much gallantry and suffered heavy loss. (57) When the shattered columns of attack turned to their lines on Seminary Ridge, it was clear to Lee that the attempt to break through the Union position was hopeless. The troops went back much disrupted, and it was only by the energetic, personal exertions of Longstreet and of Lee that they were rallied and reformed. It is said that a counter-attack by the Union forces was much feared at this moment; and it is possible that had Gen. Meade been aware of the extent of the damage he had inflicted on his opponent, and the extreme disorder of the moment, as also that the Confederate ammunition had run very low, an immediate advance by the left might have converted the retreat into a rout. But it must be borne in mind that he did not know these things, and all he did know favored a cautious policy. For his own loss was terrible, the different corps were much intermingled, and to have attempted his defenses would have exposed him to a repulse similar to that the enemy had just received; and as—with the exception of a few brigades of the First Corps—there were no reserves, attack must have been made by already exhausted troops. (58)

DEFEATED, LEE TARIED FOR ATTACK. With Lee there now remained only the 55th. The 16th Vt., supported by a detachment of the 14th Vt. It had not been designed that Wilcox should attack, but simply cover the right flank of Pickett's assaulting column. But he did not move forward with sufficient promptness to effect the former purpose, and when Pickett had been repulsed, he made a foolish and costly attempt to advance. Thus, in the first instance, he did not move forward enough, and in the second he moved too far.

The scope of this work does not permit the recital of the details of the numerous cavalry affairs; but I can not forbear to mention the very spirited attack on Hood's right by the brigades of Farnsworth and Merritt, operating on the right flank of the army. Farnsworth, with the 1st Vt. and 1st Va. Cav., cleared a fence in his front, sabred the enemy behind it, and then rushed on the second line and up to the muzzles of the guns, where most of them fell, and their gallant leader at their head.

So far as I am aware, the only important witness on the Confederate side in favor of attack at this time, is Col. Fremantle, of the British service. Referring to the situation after Pickett's repulse, he says: "It is difficult to exaggerate the critical state of the affairs of the Confederate army at this time. If the enemy, or their General, had shown any enterprise, there is no saying what might have happened. Gen. Lee and his officers were evidently deeply impressed with a sense of the situation. But the sequel seems to belie this; for he immediately remarks: 'Yet there was much less noise, fuss, or confusion of orders than at an ordinary battle; the enemy, as they were rallied in the woods, were brought up in detachments, and lay down quietly and coolly in the positions assigned them.'—Three Months in the Confederate States, pp. 223-270. A very different view of the probable success of an assault at this time is given by Capt. Ross, of the Austrian service, who also witnesses the battle from the Confederate side. He says: 'I saw Gen. Lee, made no attempt to follow up their advantage, and it is well for them they did not. I see that a Gen. Butterfield, in evidence before the Federal Committee, blames Gen. Meade for not attacking Lee's right after the repulse, imagining that enormous captures of guns and other booty would have been the result, and, however well the Federalists might have found McLaws and Hood's Divisions there perfectly ready and willing to give him a much better reception than he would have liked.'—Cities and Camps of the Confederate States, p. 65. On the Union side, many of the Generals present have testified before the Committee on the Conduct of the War, in favor of attack. See Report, second series, vol. 1, passim.

But since the above text was written, I have become convinced from testimony more weighty than any given above—that that attack would have resulted disastrously. I had, said that officer to the writer, "Hood and McLaws, who had not been engaged; I had a heavy force of artillery; I should have liked nothing better than to have been attacked, and have no doubt I should have given those who tried as bad a reception as Pickett received."

alternative of retreat; and bitter as this alternative was—seeing that it involved the abandonment of the scheme of invasion and all the high hopes built thereon, it was imperative, for the position he had to assail was one against which he might dash his army to pieces, but against which he could not hope for success. Yet he did not hesitate to make the attempt, but waited the whole of the following day, during which he was withdrawing his trains and disposing his army for a retrograde movement. And it is the most striking proof that he was of the confidence Lee still had in his troops, that during that whole 4th of July he was in a mood to invite rather than dread an attack. Retiring his left from around the base of Culp's Hill, and from the town of Gettysburg, which was reoccupied by Howard's troops during the forenoon, a strong line of works was thrown up from the Seminary northward, and covering the Mummansburg and Chambersburg roads, while another line was formed on the right flank, perpendicular with their general front and extending back to Marsh Creek. Here, while employed in the work of sending off their wounded, burying their dead, etc., the Confederates stood at bay, hopeless of venturing another attack, yet willing to be attacked.

But this was not in the line of Gen. Meade's intent, for having gained a victory, and being certain of the necessity that was upon his antagonist of making a retreat, he was in no mood to jeopard an assured success by any rash adventure. Accordingly, nothing was done save to make some demonstrations of a rather feeble character, and the day was passed in attention to the wounded and burying the dead, while holding the army in hand for pursuit. That night Lee began to retire by the Chambersburg and Fairfield roads, which leading westward from Gettysburg, pass through the South Mountain range into the Cumberland Valley at a distance of seven miles from each other. As a severe storm had come on during the afternoon and continued during the night, the roads were rendered very bad; so that the retreat was made painfully and slowly, and the rear of the column did not leave its position near Gettysburg until after daylight of the 5th. Gen. Meade, as soon as he was satisfied that the enemy had actually withdrawn, took measures to follow up the retreat.

THE LOSSES SUFFERED. When it became possible to take account of the losses of this great battle, it was found that on the Union side they included 2,834 killed, 13,733 wounded, and 6,643 missing, making an aggregate of 23,190. (59) On the side of the Confederates, they were supposed to be near 30,000, whereof nearly 14,000 were prisoners. (60)

59. Official Records of the War Department.

60. This is simply an approximate estimate, as no report of the Confederate casualties was ever made public. "It is not," says Gen. Lee, "in my power to give a correct statement of our casualties, which were severe." Lee's Report of Gettysburg. The number of prisoners captured by the Army of the Potomac, as by official returns, was thirteen thousand six hundred and twenty-one. (Meade's Report of Gettysburg.) I believe that the above estimate of thirty thousand for Lee's total loss will not prove to be in excess of the truth. Lee's infantry present for duty on the 31st May was 68,352 and on July 31st it was 41,135—the difference being 27,217.

(To be continued.)

THE 4TH OHIO CAV. John Morgan Never Succeeded in "Wiping It Out"—His Tribute to Its Excellence.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I was much interested in Gen. Dallas Mosgrove's account of "Morgan and His Men."

His account of the fight at Lexington, Ky., Oct. 18, 1862, with the 4th Ohio Cav. was about right, except as to the cavalry there, the number present and the number captured.

A detail of about 150 from the 4th Ohio Cav., and about the same number from the 9th Ohio Cav., in all about 300 men, were sent from Danville, Ky., to Lexington, Maj. Seidel, 3d Ohio Cav., in command; Capt. Hobbs, Co. A, 4th Ohio, second in command.

Our force was divided. I was with the detachment on the old Henry Clay place, three miles from Lexington. We dismounted, took possession of a stone wall, and should attack but simply cover the right flank of Pickett's assaulting column. But he did not move forward with sufficient promptness to effect the former purpose, and when Pickett had been repulsed, he made a foolish and costly attempt to advance. Thus, in the first instance, he did not move forward enough, and in the second he moved too far.

Mosgrove says—taking Basil Duke's account—that the 4th Ohio Cav. distinguished themselves. There he made a mistake. There were not to exceed 200.

His account of how they fired on their own men is right. He has a distinct recollection of being between the two fires! No wonder they didn't know their own men—fully one-half were wearing our blue overcoats. I copy the following from the Cincinnati Commercial of a date shortly after: "We were this morning gratified by a report from Capt. O. P. Robie, 4th Ohio Cav., that Robie was taken at the battle of Lexington, Ky., on Oct. 18, when, with 190 men, he was opposed to nearly 3,000 of the rebel Morgan."

After fighting as long as they could, they capitulated. The entire number captured and paroled was 198.

"R. A. Alston, A. G. to Morgan, publishes, whenever opportunity occurs, a sheet, entitled 'The Vidette.' We are indebted to him for a copy of the 4th Ohio Cav., for a copy which bears date Nov. 2.

## OUR NATIONAL SABBATH.

The Best Thoughts of Orators and Poets for Memorial Day.

Poem Read at Arlington on First Memorial Day, May 30, 1868.

Peace, peace on earth! No battle-flags are down,  
No war-clouds rise and frown along the sky;  
No trumpet for the deadly charge is blown,  
No lightning-glare of red artillery.

Light, from the high empyrean glancing down,  
No longer falls on heaps of mangled dead!

"THEY THOUGH BEING DEAD, YET LIVE."



"How poor this land would be without its graves—Without its memories of the Mighty Dead!"

Reveals no more the close-beleaguered town,  
Or path of fire, whereon the foe hath fled.

We hear no more from battle-plain arise.  
The ringing shout of frantic, grappling hosts,  
Or those wild, piercing, anguish-laden cries.

That haunt the memory like immortal ghosts.

Yet pause; the triumph has been bought with blood;  
Great was the purchase, great the price we paid;

A million forms are crumbling 'neath the sod,  
A score of thousands are around us laid.

Pause, and remove the sandals from thy feet,  
Press not, with rash intrusion, holy ground.

This forest is the hero's calm retreat.  
The camp, angelic guards encircle round.

Yet tell me not the gallant youth are dead;  
These are but forms that moulder and decay;

To brighter scenes through elemental strife.

There is no life ideal that can cast  
Its phantom shade beyond the mystic tomb,  
But one eternal landscape of the past.

One present Eden, of immortal bloom.

And tell me not these unnamed are unknown,  
These thousands in the consecrated ground;

No missing roll or monumental stone  
Can shroud a hero in historic gloom.

Green be the hillocks o'er this hallowed clay;  
Sweet be the garlands loving hands shall bring;

Just be the sweet eloquence shall pay;  
Tender the song the minstrel harp shall sing.

Long may these lyric trees, with waving boughs,  
Shadow the fragrant flower-encrusted sod;

Long may the rosy dawn these songsters rouse  
In hymns harmonic to the heroes' God.

TO THOSE WHO HAVE NEVER APPLIED FOR PENSION.

The estimate is that there are 162,000 soldiers of the War of the Rebellion who have never applied for pension, and that the majority of them are over 62 years of age. We urge upon these comrades that it is their duty to apply. If any are so well-to-do that they do not need it, they can apply it in charity to help those who do need it. A pensioner contributes to the prosperity of his neighborhood. Every dollar he draws and puts into circulation serves the whole community before it finally goes back to the Treasury. The pension list is really a Roll of Honor. Under this "AGE" Order an application can be made that, in most cases, does not involve examination, which probably removes a feature that was objectionable to many.

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VOL. XXIII—NO. 33.—WHOLE NO. 1188.

From death's broad stream I hear these comrades hail:  
I see them beckon to the farther shore;  
I hear the music of the snowy sail,  
The soft baptism of the phantom oar.

Let vernal year her azure violets bring,  
To deck the sod that folds this sacred clay;  
Let forest-choirs their sweetest carols sing  
At morning reveille and closing day.

Let Summer send her golden sunbeams down,  
In graceful salutations for the dead,  
And Autumn's moving host of leaflets brown  
Break ranks above the fallen soldier's head.

In Winter's storms, let all the sentry stand  
That on yon battlements their vigils keep,  
Smile on these wasting forms, these holy scars,  
And guard the field where worth and valor sleep.

And we, survivors of the fearful strife,  
While gathered here around this hallowed clay,  
Let us anew pledge our fortune, honor, life,  
That from our flag no star shall pass away.

We recently swear by all we love,  
By all we are, and all we hope to be,  
You stately flag man's steadfast friend shall prove,  
And wave forever o'er the brave and free.

\*One tomb at Arlington contains the remains of 2,111 unknown soldiers.

None Forgotten.

To-day you call the roll, but those who lie sleeping here failed to answer the summons; and as the vast National roll is called throughout the land to-day, thousands of others likewise fail to hear the call and to answer. They fell in a distant land, on rugged mountain sides, in shady valleys, along the river's winding banks, and on the blood-stained plain. Many sleep in far-off graves, unnumbered and unknown. There their sacred ashes rest in peace. But though many weary leagues away, though in graves unmarked by monument or slab, yet not forgotten, they live in our hearts. And we assemble here this day to show the people of this land that the patriot's memory is held sacred by a patriotic Nation; that his death is mourned with true and earnest tears; that while we respect his sleeping dust and mourn his death, the memory of his noble deeds and sacrifices is ever fresh and green, engraved on the tablets of our hearts.

The Unknown Grave.

"A soldier of the Union mustered out," is the inscription on an unknown grave. At Newport News, beside the salt-sea wave. Nameless and dateless; sentinel or scout Shot down in skirmish, or disastrous rout; When the loud artillery drove Its iron wedges through the ranks of brave And doomed battalions, storming the rebound. Then unknown hero sleeping by the sea In thy forgotten grave with secret shame I feel my pulses beat, my forehead burn, When I remember thou hast given for me All that thou had'st, thy life, thy very name, And I can give thee nothing in return.

They Sweetly Sleep.

They sleep, sweetly sleep, in the earth's kindly bosom,  
Where wild grow the trees and the flowers bloom once more;  
The roar of the cannon no more can disturb them,  
For they rest from their labor, life's conflict is o'er.  
From the din of life's battle they all have gone to rest,  
And they sleep, sweetly sleep, in the love of the Nation.

He Died for Me and You.

Four hundred thousand men—  
The brave, the good, the true—  
(Continued on second page.)

# Quick Way to Get a Pension.

All About the New "Age" Order.

THE LAW OF JUNE 27, 1890, AND THE NEW "AGE" ORDER.

The laws of June 27, 1890, and May 9, 1900, provide for a pension, according to degree of disability, from \$6 to \$12 per month for any soldier of the War of the Rebellion who served 90 days and was honorably discharged.

The new "AGE" Order simply says that any claimant who has arrived at the age of 62, or 65, or 68, or 70, is presumed without further proof (and, inferentially, without examination) to be suffering disability sufficient to warrant \$6 a month pension at age of 62; \$8 a month at age of 65; \$10 a month at age of 68 and \$12 a month at age of 70.

Read very carefully the new "AGE" Order given in another column. If it allows you more pension than you are now receiving, write to R. W. Shoppell, or The National Tribune, Washington, D. C., and a proper blank will be mailed you without cost.

Any one over 62 years of age whose claim, under any law, was rejected should write to R. W. Shoppell, or The National Tribune, Washington, D. C., and a proper blank will be mailed you without cost.